

NORTHERN TESTIMONY.

While the Northern and Southern Compromise presses and the politicians are doing all in their power to put the Southern Rights men on a par with the Abolitionists, under the hypocritical and scandalous pretext of being "agitators," for a common purpose, the dismemberment of the Union, a press in the interest of the commercial men of New York, whom self-interest makes acute, thus plainly tells the truth.

The following extract from the New York Dry Goods Reporter, should teach a lesson to such Southern prints as the New Orleans Bee, Bulletin, and Co.

The Tribune of Thursday morning contained the following article, which we republish, to show the temper of that journal:

Alluding to the movement in South Carolina, it says:

"A Convention of some three hundred persons is now sitting at Charleston to consider how Southern rights may best be protected against Northern aggression, and whether South Carolina shall now secede from the United States.

"We are glad that this Convention is held, because it must make an end of the whole wearisome stupidity of disunion. Either the chivalry will do nothing more than talk, and straightway collapse into insignificance, or else they will attempt rebellion, and straightway experience the strong arm of the National Government. Our own opinion is decidedly that they will stick to gasconade and eschew action; but in either case good will result from their Convention.

"It is time that two things were generally understood, namely—first, that South Carolina does not govern the entire country; and second, that this Union is something more than a legal fiction which a breath can make and unmake. The latter fact, especially, seems to need a definite demonstration. God forbid that it should be established through anything like riot on a scale large enough to be called rebellion! Nor do we fear any such necessity, though, should it arise, it will benefit enough with it to diminish if not to counterbalance its evils."

We pronounce this a diabolical article; and if our readers will look at it carefully, they will agree with us in that opinion.

Let us examine this article. It announces that this convention will "make an end of the whole wearisome stupidity of disunion—that the chivalry will collapse into insignificance, or attempt rebellion, and straightway experience the strong arm of the National Government."

In the first place, the expressions used in this article are intended to irritate and give offence. They show neither good taste, good breeding, nor good manners.

The chivalry of South Carolina have at least in days passed, been behind that of no other State or country. Her blood was freely shed in the revolution; her citizens were severe sufferers from the enemy, when other States scarcely knew their footsteps. A brave, more gallant, and a noble race of patriots never existed, than those of South Carolina. Their territory suffered more than any other States in the Union; and shall the puny petticoated Abby Folsom and Rochester knocking assistant editor of the Tribune sneer at chivalry like theirs? What is to be gained by such articles as these of the Tribune? What good do they do under any circumstances? None whatever. On the contrary, they only add fuel to a flame ready to burst forth into one general conflagration.

But what is the alternative of the future? Why if rebellion is attempted, then the "strong arm" of the government is to be experienced. What is the plain English of these remarks? It is no more or less than that South Carolina, after having been the mark and aim of abolition zealots for years—the subject of their officious intermeddling and their miserable sneers—after she has been threatened with the entire destruction of her domestic institutions and the robbery of her slaves, she is to be told, while considering peacefully how she may escape the torture of these crazy demons—she is told that she must be compelled by force to remain in the Union, to be hunted, tortured, and sneered at forever. She is not to be allowed to escape the misery and insecurity she endures, but is to be chained down and compelled to bear the further barking of these merciless dogs. The smoke of cannon, the explosion of shells, the flames of her dwelling, the shedding of blood, the destruction of life, then, are the means invoked by these lovers of peace—those men who pray to God for his assistance in a needless and murderous strife; who avow themselves the peculiar friends of religion, and order, and the higher law!

These men who think it wicked to hang murderers or to eat meat, have nothing of compunction in slaying the people of South Carolina because they choose to have their own opinions on the subject of slavery, consistent, as many of the ablest men in this and every other country have deemed them, with the laws of God and man, and because they will not give up their servants help to labor at the command of the Garrison and Greeleys.

Kill, burn, destroy: These are the watchwords of these fanatics; and the very government whose Constitution, moral and political, they are industriously seeking to overthrow—the very government they denounce and call on Heaven to destroy—they invoke to carry out their bloody intentions.

We trust the merchants of this city will take this matter into consideration. Are they prepared to carry fire and sword into the city of Charleston to please the New York Tribune and its clique of infidel philosophers? This is the issue; and we leave it to our readers to decide to whose call they will reply.

It is said that the open utterance of truth can "shame" even "the devil"—would that it could shame the Southern Compromise—at least from the suicidal stultification of their source.—*Southern Press.*

The Equestrian Statue of Gen. Jackson which is one-third larger than life, weighing 35,000 pounds, and made of brass condemned by Government, is to be placed on the pedestal in Lafayette Square, Washington, opposite the President's House, on the 14th of July.

IS SECESSION A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT?

There has been much valuable breath wasted and much innocent ink spilt recently, in endeavoring to elucidate the question of whether secession is a constitutional or a revolutionary right;—a question, the profundity of which forcibly reminds us of a passage in Cooper's "Home as Found," where a sea captain, metamorphosed for the nonce, into a travelled *sarant* being asked whether the name of Byron's Italian mistresses, Guiccioli, was pronounced Guicciolo or Guiccioly, answered that it depended entirely on the way of the wind.

So, the solution of the above inquiry seems to depend now in some degree, upon the way the popular breeze is declared to blow. Where the wind sets towards secession, the measure is clearly constitutional, but under other circumstances, it is only revolutionary. To us the question appears most ridiculously idle, trifling and shallow—quite as much so as a discussion about

—the difference there may be
"Twaix't tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

It might be answered by asking whether the right of self-defence be a constitutional or a revolutionary right. The right in both cases is a *natural—inalienable right*, inherent in every free people—a right that lies at the very foundation of all free governments, and is recognized in our "Declaration of Independence"—on the principles of which the Constitution itself was based.

The principle here contended for, in the right of secession, is one of the very axioms of political or governmental science, and to deny it would be as absurd as for a mathematician to deny the fundamental and self-evident truths upon which he builds all his reasoning and demonstrations.

But the Constitution says nothing about secession, and it signed the Union to be perpetual. Indeed! So the Constitution says nothing about the usurpations of Congress—and it designed the administration of the government to be honestly, strictly and perpetually conducted in accordance with its principles. The Constitution designs the Union to be perpetual just so long as the Union is maintained on Constitutional principles, and no longer.

We understand that Mr. Hilliard the other day in the Court House, drew the right of State secession, except as a *temporary measure*. Well, who the duce is whether it be a revolutionary measure, or any other sort of a measure, so it is a right that we may justly exercise! And what, in the sense in which he uses it, is a revolutionary measure, but a measure of self-defence! And who pretends that Southern States wishes to resort to secession except as a measure of self-defence?

Really, some of our aspiring statesmen (!) had better go back to their school books once more, and refresh their minds with the rudiments of political freedom and the rights of man.

Government, we humbly opine, is not established as an end, but merely as a means of social happiness; and its rules—at least it is so in this country—are not sought in the dusty records of European despots, but in the forum of reason, justice and common sense. What republican ever reads now Burke's famous essay on the French Revolution, for the soundness of its principles or the wisdom of its philosophy?—or heeds its tory notions about the power of one generation to bind "forever" all succeeding generations?

Who but Mr. Hilliard, and others like him, who take their ideas of government and law, ready made from the antiquated pages of monarchial writers, would contend that the laws of Mexico, in those territories conquered by, and ceded to this country, now override the Constitution of the United States?—or that independent sovereign States do not possess the right to secede from the Union, into which they voluntarily entered on certain terms, when those terms have been wondrously and outrageously violated? There is nothing to be found in the whole philosophy of government, or in any of the relations of man, as a social being, that, by the rules of reason, justice or common sense can be made for one moment to militate against the most perfect right of any Southern State to secede from this Union, whenever she may deem it necessary to her safety or happiness. Law and government are made for man, and not man for the government.

If then it would conduce to the greater prosperity and happiness of the Southern States to separate themselves from the present Union, why should they do it?—why have they not a right to do it? To deny it, is to deny every principle of American liberty, and to make this government a consolidated, central despotism, and conceding to it the power to become as absolute and oppressive a tyranny as Russia herself.—*Atlas and Secession Banner, Montgomery, Ala.*

FROM TEXAS.

We insert below an extract from a letter received from a friend in Texas. It will amply repay perusal.

I feel great anxiety, for many reasons, to know what will be the probable action of the Convention when it assembles, and when it will probably be called together. I have been led lately to fear from the indications I have seen in the papers as to the opinions of some of your Judges, that they are not prepared for separate State action. If such be the fact, and they can control the people, I shall deem it most unfortunate for the interests of the South, and entirely fatal to the honor of the State. South Carolina is now hated, she will then be simply despised. The truth is, she must now act—either tragedy or farce. To be quiet is to be contemptible. Southern co-operation before action is, I believe, utterly impracticable—after it entirely certain. Had Wat Tyler submitted to the indignity which was offered to his daughter, and called his neighbors together afterwards for sympathy and co-operation in redressing the wrong, he would probably have found not one bold enough to stand by him.—But when he had stricken the blow, they at once rallied for his defence, and forced royalty itself to treat with them on equal terms, and grant their demands. John Ball has preached, and it is only necessary that Wat Tyler should knock down the excise man in order that our rights should be secured. Will South Carolina take that responsibility? That the South would

rally to her defence, I do not doubt. Even here she has many friends, and if Mr. Fillmore were mad enough to attempt the use of force, the six shooter and the knife of the Ranger would very certainly and very soon be seen in her ranks. My reason for asking information as to her probable course, is that we may begin to organize for the crisis, if it is to come. We could at any moment form a Southern Rights Association in this county, and in many of the adjoining ones; but are unwilling to do so unless some practical good is to result from it. It is the opinion of those who agree with me here that unless South Carolina acts there will be no issue made with the Federal Government, and that by passing resolutions and forming associations, we will be simply making ourselves ridiculous. We have no disposition to follow the example of the Mother of States and Gen. Washington. The Virginia Resolutions it would seem should satisfy South Carolina as to Southern co-operation.—*Exchange paper.*

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1851.

Our Market.

We have no change to make in our Cotton Market. But little is coming in, and prices are merely nominal.

Having been engaged since our last moving our Office, we are all in *pi*, and as we have no room for Editorials, we must be excused for our lack in this number. We have been necessarily compelled to crowd out considerable matter to-day—for the future we hope to do better.

The Office of the CAMDEN JOURNAL, has been removed to Davis's Hall, immediately over Dr. Hay's, and nearly opposite McKain's Drug Store.

Court of Equity.

The Court of Equity for Kershaw District commenced this morning. His Honor, Chancellor Dargan did not arrive until Monday afternoon.

The Beautiful Lines of our fair correspondent Lizzie Clareador, shall appear in our next. We shall be pleased to hear from her again very soon.

The Third Anniversary

Of Wateree Division, No. 9, Sons of Temperance, will be celebrated at their New Hall on Wednesday Evening, 18th June, on which occasion the Hall will be Dedicated by the G. W. P. J. Belton O'Neill, assisted by five members of the Division.

The Public are invited to attend as it will be more than usually interesting, we hope to see the room filled. After the Dedication, the audience will be addressed by Judge O'Neill.

Members of other Divisions are solicited to participate with us. The members of this Division will assemble at 7 1/2 o'clock. Ceremonies to commence at 1-4 past 8.

A. M. KENNEDY,
W. E. HUGHSON, } Committee.
W. M. SHANNON,
L. W. BALLARD. }

Ordinary for Orangeburg District.

S. Glover, Esq., was elected Ordinary for Orangeburg District on Monday the 2d inst.

Give it to Him.

The redoubtable Foote, the Don Quixote of the Nineteenth Century, in his reply to Chesnut and Gregg, after their return from the Nashville Convention, intimated his great anxiety, to meet these gentlemen face to face, and discuss the constitutionality of the Compromise schemes, but sure enough he did not come. We clip the following from the *People's Press*, Hernando, Miss., which accords precisely with the character of such a heartless demagogue:

"Gen. Foote, whose presumption and arrogance are proverbial in this State, in November last whilst traversing through it challenged every body and 'the rest of mankind' to public discussion. Now, he refuses to meet Judge Smith, upon his own terms. The Judge, took a tour with him in the Eastern counties and the Gen. has found out that the Judge is too much for him, and will no longer meet him before the people. The Judge we trust, will not be deterred, from following Gen Foote wherever he goes as the Gen. does, with the Hon. A. G. McNutt, when canvassing the State for U. S. Senate."

Palmetto Armory.

This building (says the South Carolinian) is now in rapid course of construction, and will be one of our handsomest edifices. The energetic contractor, Mr. Glaze, has engaged a large number of competent workmen, and the manufacture of arms will progress as rapidly as possible. The Armory, it is expected, will be completed about the first of October next.

Whilst all good men will deplore the necessity for manufacturing weapons of warfare, and the contingency may never arise which may make it incumbent on South Carolina to place these arms in the hands of her sons, yet there are few who will not subscribe to the wisdom and patriotism that prompted the appropriation made by the Legislature, for the defence of the State. It may save the people in the end four times the amount.

SLAVISH.—For a man to repudiate the land of his birth is indeed wicked, but for a Southern man to proclaim to the world that he is in favor of the late compromise measures of Congress—"right or wrong, constitutional or unconstitutional," is slavish—and the man who in the sincerity of his heart avows such sentiments is no better than a slave and ought to be in bondage the balance of his life.—*People's Press.*

The Hamburg Republican.

The following precious morceau, we clip from the organ of the "Little Cotton Depot, just opposite to Augusta."

"Our meeting has been held, and a glorious one it was. The 'little Cotton Depot, just opposite to Augusta,' was well represented not only by her 'cotton commission agents,' but her merchants one of whom does more business in two months than any two Camden huckster merchant, of which we know, do in a year. It was also well attended by the honest yeomanry of the surrounding country, and by numerous friends to the cause from Graniteville, in short, the meeting was a large and respectable one, and order and decorum ruled the day."

We grant you that one of your "Cotton Commission Agents," or Merchants if you please, "does more business in two months than any two Camden Huckster Merchants of which we know do in a year;" and yet, if this is the best you can do, it is no great things. Our Huckster Merchants, don't aspire to Cotton Agencies, but as yours do, of course it follows as a necessary consequence that you are small potatoes. There are honorable exceptions in every case, and living among your hucksters, are gentlemen of the highest standing and respectability, for whom we personally entertain the highest regard. But for you and your "huckster's," we want nothing particularly to do. When we say that the MERCHANTS of Camden embrace a large and respectable class of gentlemen, who for intelligence, uprightness and responsibility, are excelled by none in the Union. We say that which is sustained by facts.

American Art Union.

We have been kindly favored by J. N. Gamewell, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Art Union for Camden, with a large and splendid Engraving, taken from a scene in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, and also, a set of five others, embracing the *Dream of Arcadia*, &c.

The New Scholar and the Card Players, are amusing scenes. These pictures are all splendidly gotten up. We understand that the subscription list to the American Art Union, has been very considerably increased, since the last year. Those who desire to subscribe for the next year, will call on Mr. Gamewell, at the Post Office.

A letter to the "Jacksonian" in another column, shows how General Foote was routed by the chivalrous General Quitman, in a political discussion at Jackson.—*People's Press.*

If ignorance was punishable by the laws of the country with imprisonment, several sub mission orators in this county would soon break into the County Jail.—*People's Press.*

Good News.

The last Number of the *People's Press*, Hernando, Miss., brings us the following:

"We can assure our friends abroad, that the cause of the South, is flourishing. 'Legions' are rallying under its flag, and the signs are greatly in the ascendant that the honor and dignity of the sovereignty of Mississippi, will be 'gloriously' maintained."

For the Camden Journal.

ORANGEBURG SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Monday 2nd of June being the regular day of the meeting, the association assembled at 12 M., a large number of members being present.

The Association was called to order by the President, Gen. D. F. Jamison, and the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary. The President then gave a short account of the proceedings of the Convention in Charleston, expressed great gratification, at the courtesy and kindness which characterized its proceedings, and the unanimity of sentiment that prevailed amongst its members.

The time had come when the people must be prepared to make sacrifices, if they wished to maintain their liberty. If they intended to submit, say so, and give up the contest at once;—but no!—he had no thought that this was their design; they did not dream of submission:—The stand had been taken, to go back, was degradation and certain ruin; go forward they must, go forward they would, and under God, achieve their disenthralment from the shackles of this wretched government, or perish if need be, in the attempt.

He felt, that with South Carolina in this Union, there was no certainty that his children would inherit the soil he cultivated; as he rode over his fields this thought often forced itself upon him—he had told them before, and he would repeat the declaration, now, that in this cause he was prepared to make any sacrifice, even of life itself.

L. M. Keitt, then addressed the meeting at some length, arguing that Secession was a constitutional, peaceful remedy; if made otherwise, it would be so made by usurpation of others; but we will take no further note of his remarks, as by a resolution of the association they will be published.

O. M. Dantzer followed Mr. Keitt. He dissented from several of Mr. Keitt's positions, doubted whether separate secession would be productive of the results anticipated. If but one State would join, he would be willing to make the experiment, he thought the State was not strong enough alone. The Federal Government would embarrass us, would wage a war of dollars and cents—a Commercial war—a war of petty annoyances, would blockade our ports, restrict us as much as possible, &c. His opposition would cease when the State acts. He owes no allegiance to any government but that of South Carolina, and whatever might be her fate, the same would be his; he would buckle on his armour in her defence—in the

language of another once in high repute—"If any man gets his foot in the stirrup before I do, he must rise before day, and whet his sword by the morning Star"—with South Carolina he would triumph or fall.

W. M. Hutson then replied to Mr. Dantzer, examining his arguments in detail, differed with him entirely as to what would be the probable effects of secession by the State. He thought the Government would fail if it attempted the annoyances alluded to; it would annoy the States bordering on us, more than it would annoy our State. The measures taken to embarrass our intercourse with other States, would produce dissatisfaction between those States and the General Government. He thought there were difficulties in the way of the supposed action of the Government which it could not surmount. A blockade would be war, we could relieve ourselves from it etc.—that our prosperity when once out of this cursed Union would be great, etc. It would not be possible to give more than a glance at some of the arguments of the Speakers, without occupying more time and space than would be desirable on this occasion. Other gentlemen were desirous of addressing the association; but the day was warm, and more than three hours having already tested the patience of the association, it was deemed advisable not to prolong the meeting, although there appeared no dissatisfaction at the length of the proceedings.

The following are some of the resolutions adopted by the association:

Resolved, That a Committee of the members be appointed by the Chair, for each Beat Company within our limits, whose duty it shall be to present the Constitution of this Association to every citizen within said Beat, who is not in favor of submission, and to request his signature to the same.

Resolved, That the Committees so appointed, do report to this Association the progress they shall have made, at each meeting until their duty shall have been fully discharged, when they shall hand in to the Secretary the signatures obtained.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the State Central Association:

Gen. D. F. Jamison, Capt. Donald Rowe, Col. P. S. Felder, John S. Jennings, Col. P. A. Fanning, Col. Abram Ott, Dr. T. J. Goodwyn, Dr. Edward Fludd, Dr. Daniel Vogt, Rev. J. J. Wannamaker.

Extract from the minutes.

J. W. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the South Carolinian.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, June 7, 1851.

The American steamer Pacific has arrived here, having sailed from Liverpool on the 26th ult.

Cotton was reported firmer, with an advance of 1-8 on middling qualities. The sales were 27,000 bales—for export and speculation 6,000 bales. Fair Orleans was quoted at 61 1/2 middling 4-8-8 a 5 1-2.

In Liverpool, on the 27th ult., there was an improvement in the cotton market of 1-2. The sales during the four days previous to the sailing of the Pacific were 30,000 bales. Money was easy.

No further failures had occurred. The trade in Manchester was improving.

The *Intelligencer* of Thursday affords another item of evidence to the truth of our charges against it. It credits to the Columbia (S. C.) *Telegraph* an account of an unfortunate assault on several persons, by a man with a bayonet, who is supposed to be insane, representing him as a "Desperate Secessionist." The *Telegraph* did not so describe the individual, nor did its account have any such prefix as appears in the *Intelligencer*. This is but another of the habitual attempts of that priot to create false impressions.—*Southern Press.*

The compromise prints have circulated a story that the *Charleston Evening News*, which has recently changed hands, is to become an "Union" paper. This report has been formally contradicted by the new conductors of that paper, but the "glorious Union" men care nothing for that, and keep the falsehood briskly circulating still.—*Southern Press.*

Boston, May 30.

The Abolitionists in Boston and the Colonization Society.—George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, made a speech to the Anti-Slavery Convention yesterday afternoon, in Boylston Hall, about 300 people being present. The subject was, the "American Colonization Society," which Mr. T. denounced as the spawn of two abominations—the Church and the devil. Garrison and the Rev. Mr. May also denounced the Colonization movement. The meetings of the Abolitionists have attracted very little attention here, their audiences are chiefly composed of country people.

Government Speculation.—About 50,000 lbs. of bacon owned by the government, were sold at St. Louis last week at \$8.05 per 100 lbs., which was purchased last summer, as army stores, at \$5.75. Government speculations are generally in the opposite direction.

A Meteor.—The Providence (La.) Watchman says that about 11 o'clock on the night of the 22d ult., a brilliant meteor was visible at that place. Its first appearance was nearly at meridian height. At first it was stationary for near a minute, and illuminated the heavens with a strong, clear light similar to that of the sun at mid-day. The light then gradually became less brilliant, and the meteor slowly disappeared in the north, appearing to the naked eye almost equal in size to the moon.